



AP/3637
123

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : John F. Conroy
Serial No. : 10/068,983
Filed : February 11, 2002
Title : RECESSED BOTTLE STORAGE

Art Unit : 3637
Examiner : Janet M. Wilkins

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REPLY BRIEF

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.193(b)(1), Applicant responds to the new points raised in the Examiner's Answer mailed May 4, 2004 as follows.

At page 4, line 3-4: The Examiner's Answer contends "that a rack is simply a unit in which to store articles." Applicant respectfully disagrees. Submitted herewith is a copy of page 962 of the 10th Edition of Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (1996, Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) that defines a rack as "a framework, stand, or grating..." Coglin's cabinets fail to meet this, or any other definition on the record, of a rack, much less a "wine rack" or a "bottle rack" as claimed. It is therefore submitted that the claimed wine racks and bottle racks possess distinct features that are neither described nor suggested by Coglin's cabinets.

At page 4, line 6: The Examiner's Answer contends that Applicant's claim is somehow deficient for failing to positively claim the bottle itself. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Instead, Applicant respectfully submits that he is entitled to claims as broad as the prior art (and his disclosure) will allow. *In re Rasmussen*, 650 F.2d 1212, 1214 (Cust. & Pat. App. 1981). Since the claims as presented are neither anticipated nor obvious in light of the art of record, there is no deficiency for failure to positively claim a bottle.

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At page 4, line 16 - page 4, line 20: In regard to the rejection of method claim 28, the Examiner's Answer contends that, since modification of an interior of a cabinet for a specific purpose is not novel, the addition of a specific type of support from Borgen to Coglin's cabinet would have been "an obvious consideration to one having ordinary skill in the art."

This contention flies in the face of the established principle that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established merely by showing that a combination is within the level of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., MPEP § 2143.01. "Rather, particular findings must be made as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would have selected these components for combination in the manner claimed." *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Thus, it is irrelevant that modification of an interior of a cabinet for a specific purpose is not novel, i.e., that modification of an interior of a cabinet is within the level of ordinary skill in the art. Rather, Applicant respectfully submits that there has been no showing founded in the cited art as to why one of ordinary skill would have selected Borgen's supports for addition to Coglin's cabinet. Further, the burden of this showing falls on the Office in establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Also, Applicant maintains that even with the addition of Borgen's supports to Coglin's cabinet, one would not arrive at the claimed invention. In particular, as discussed in the Brief on Appeal, Boergen's rods are cantilevered from the rear wall of Boergen's device toward the front. Mounting forwardly-projecting rods in Coglin's generic cabinets would still not allow one to store a bottle with a long axis substantially parallel to the plane of the wall, as claimed.

Finally, claim 28 is a *method claim* and therefore the recited method steps are entitled to full consideration. Neither Boergen or Coglin recite "storing a bottle in a bottle rack at least partially recessed in a wall with a long axis substantially parallel to the plane of the wall." Even if the addition and modification of Boergen's support into Coglin's cabinet were somehow an obvious consideration, this does not address storing a bottle as claimed.

At page 4, line 21 - page 5, line 2: In further regard to the rejection of method claim 28, the Examiner's Answer contends that Borgen's rods could be attached to one or both sides of Coglin's cabinet to allow a bottle's longitudinal axis to be parallel to the plane of the wall.

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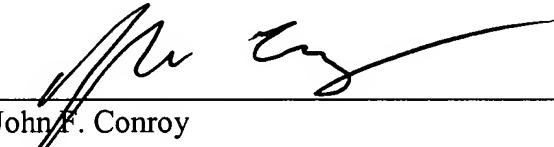
Once again, this contention is irrelevant. In particular, it flies in the face of the established principle that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established merely by showing that references can be combined. See, e.g., MPEP § 2143.01. Rather, there must be a suggestion or motivation in the references to do so. Without any showing beyond the mere conclusion that Borgen's rods could be attached to a side of Coglin's cabinet, it is respectfully submitted that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

Applicant also wishes to thank the Examiner for the courtesy of the copy of a page from the American Heritage Dictionary having a definition of "cradle" mailed with the Interview Summary of June 11, 2004.

For these reasons, and the reasons stated in the Appeal Brief, Applicant submits that the final rejection should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

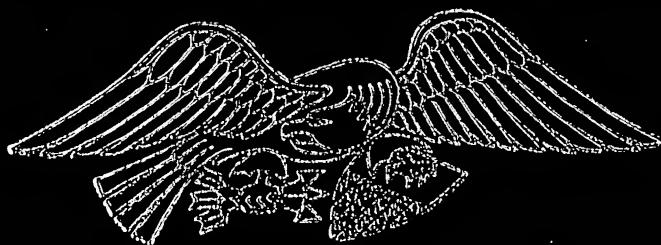
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Second College Edition

The
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crackajack | craniology

superior; first-rate: a crack marksman. [ME *craken* < OE *cracian*.]

crack-a-jack (krák'ə-ják') adj. & n. Slang. Variant of crack-er-jack.

crack-brain (krák'břān') n. A foolish or insane person.

—*crack-brained* adj.

crack-down (krák'doun') n. An act or example of cracking down.

cracked stem n. A disease of the celery plant caused by a deficiency of boron and characterized by cracking of the stalks.

cracker (krák'ər) n. 1. A thin, crisp wafer or biscuit, usually made of unsweetened dough. 2. A firecracker. 3. A small cardboard cylinder covered with decorative paper and containing candy or a favor and a weak explosive that makes a sharp popping noise when a paper strip is pulled at one or both ends and torn. 4. Offensive. A poor white person of the rural esp. southeastern United States. 5. One that cracks.

crack-er-bar-rel (krák'ər-bär'əl) adj. Resembling or characteristic of the extended informal discussions carried on by persons assembled at a country store.

crack-er-jack (krák'ər-ják') also **crack-a-jack** (krák'ə-) Slang. —adj. Of excellent quality or ability: fine. —n. Someone or something of marked excellence. [*< CRACK* (first-rate) + JACK.]

Cracker Jack. A trademark for a candied popcorn confection.

crack-ers (krák'ərz) adj. Chiefly Brit. Slang. Insane; mad.

crack-ing (krák'ing) n. Chem. Thermal decomposition, sometimes with catalysis, of a complex substance, esp. such decomposition of petroleum to extract low-boiling fractions such as gasoline. —adj. Extremely good; great. —adv. Extremely; very.

crack-le (krák'əl) v. -led, -ling, -les. —intr. 1. To make a succession of slight sharp, snapping noises: a small fire was crackling on the hearth. 2. To show liveliness or brilliance: a book that crackles with humor. 3. To become covered with a network of cracks. —tr. 1. To crush (paper, for example) with sharp, snapping sounds. 2. To cause (china, for example) to become covered with a network of fine cracks. —n.

1. The act or sound of crackling. 2. a. A network of fine cracks on the surface of glazed pottery, china, or glassware. b. Ware bearing this network of cracks. [Freq. of CRACK.]

crack-le-ware (krák'əl-wär') n. Ceramic ware made with a surface network of cracks.

crackling (krák'ling) n. 1. The production of a succession of slight sharp, snapping noises. 2. cracklings. The crisp bits that remain after rendering fat from meat or after frying or roasting the skin, esp. of a pig or a goose.

crackly (krák'le) adj. Likely to crackle; crisp.

crack-nel (krák'näl) n. 1. A hard, crisp biscuit. 2. cracknels.

Crisp bits of fried pork fat. [ME *craknel*.]

crack-pot (krák'pôt') n. An eccentric person, esp. one with bizarre ideas.

crack-up (krák'up') n. 1. A collision, as of an airplane or automobile. 2. A mental or physical breakdown.

-cra-cy suff. Government; rule: *meritocracy*. [OFr. -*cra-tie* < LLat. -*cra-tia* < Gk. -*kra-tia* < *kratos*, strength, power.]

cradle (kräd') n. 1. A small, low bed for an infant, often furnished with rockers. 2. a. The earliest period of one's life: from the cradle to the grave. b. A place of origin; birthplace. 3. A framework of wood or metal used to support something, such as a ship undergoing construction or repair.

4. A framework used to protect an injured limb. 5. The part of a telephone that contains the connecting switch upon which the receiver and mouthpiece unit is supported.

6. a. A frame projecting above a scythe, used to catch grain as it is cut so that it can be laid flat. b. A scythe equipped with such a frame. 7. A low, flat framework that rolls on casters, used by a mechanic working beneath an automobile. 8. A boxlike device furnished with rockers, used for washing gold-bearing dirt. —v. -died, -dling, -dles. —tr.

1. To place or hold in or as if in a cradle. 2. To care for or nurture in infancy. 3. To reap (grain) with a cradle. 4. To place or support (a ship) in a cradle. 5. To wash (gold-bearing dirt) in a cradle. —intr. Obs. To lie in or as if in a cradle. [ME *cradel* < OE.] —*cradler* n.

cradle cap n. A form of dermatitis that occurs in infants and is characterized by heavy yellow crusted lesions on the scalp.

cradle-song (kräd'l-söng', -söng') n. A lullaby.

craft (kräft) n. 1. Skill or ability in something, esp. in handwork or the arts: expertise. 2. Skill in evasion or deception; guile. 3. a. An occupation or trade, esp. one requiring manual dexterity. b. The membership of such an occupation or trade: guild. 4. pl. craft. A boat, ship, or aircraft.

—tr.v. *crafted*, *crafting*, *crafts*. To make by or as if by hand. [ME < OE *crafti*.]

crafts-man (kräfts'män) n. A skilled worker who practices a craft. —*crafts'man-ty* adj. —*crafts'manship* n.

crafts-woman (kräfts'wōm'ən) n. A woman who is skilled in or practices a craft.

craft union n. A labor union limited in membership to workers engaged in the same craft.

crafty (kráf'tē) adj. -ier, -iest. 1. Skillfully underhanded

and deceptive; shrewd. 2. *Archaic*. Skillful; ingenious.

crag (krág) n. A steeply projecting mass of rock form'd rugged cliff or headland. [ME, of Celt. orig.]

crag-gy (krág'ē) adj. -gi'er, -gi'est. Having crags; rugged. —*crag-gi-ly* adv. —*crag-gi-ness* n.

crake (krák) n. Any of several birds of the family such as the corncrake or a marsh bird of the genus [ME, crow-prob. < ON *kráka*.]

cram (krám) v. crammed, *cramming*, *crams*. —force, press, or squeeze into an insufficient space.

2. To fill too tightly. 3. To gorge with food. 4. *Inj* prepare hastily for an examination. —intr. 1. To self with food. 2. *Informal*. To study hastily and *eddy* for an examination. —n. 1. A group that crammed together; crush. 2. *Informal*. Concern' usually hasty study for an examination. [ME *era* crammed.] —*cram'mer* n.

cram-bo (krám'bō) n., pl. -bos. 1. A word game player or team must find and express a rhyme to line presented by the opposing player or team. 2.

[Obs. *crambe*, cabbage < Lat. < Gk. *krambē*.]

cramp¹ (krämp) n. 1. A sudden involuntary mi-

traction causing severe pain, often occurring in shoulder as the result of strain or chill. 2. A ten-

tal paralysis of habitually or excessively used mem-

er's. *cramp*, 3. cramps. Sharp, persistent p-

abdomen. —tr.v. *cramped*, *cramp-ing*, *cramp* with or as if with a cramp. [ME *crampē* < OFr. orig.]

cramp² (krämp²) n. 1. A bar, usually of iron, wit-

stones, timber, and other materials used in a frame with an adjustable part to hold pie-

sioned position or part. —tr.v. *cramped*, *cramp* to hold together with a cramp. 2. To shut it

to restrict the physical freedom of: was *cramp* of space. 3. To restrict or prevent from free ac-

tion. 4. a. To steer (the wheels of vehicle) to b. To jam (a wheel) by a short turn. —adj.

contracted; narrowed. 2. Difficult to read e- some handwriting. —idiom. *cramp one's st* interfere with or hamper one's usual confi-

[MDu. *crampe*, hook.]

cramp-fish (krämp'fish) n., pl. *crampifish* e-

electric ray. [*< CRAMP¹*, from its ability to shocks.]

cramp³pon (krämp'pōn', -pōn) n. 1. Often

hinged pair of curved iron bars for raising such as stones or timber. 2. Often *cramppon*: attached to the shoe to prevent slipping while

walking on ice. [OFr. *cramp*, of Germanic orig.]

cran-ber-ry (krán'bér'ē) n. 1. A slender

American shrub, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, g-

round and bearing tart red berries. b. This

plant, often made into sauce or jelly. 2. Plants similar or related to the cranberry, e-

V. oxycoleous. [Partial transl. of *krāan*, crane (< MLG *kran*) + -*bere*, berry.]

cranberry bush n. The high-bush cranberry tree n. The guelder rose.

crane (krán) n. 1. Any of various large wading

family Gruidae, having a long neck, long

bill. 2. A bird similar to a crane, such as: chinc.

for hoisting and moving heavy ob-

jects attached to a movable boom. 4. A de-

vices with a swinging arm, as one in a fire-

ing pot. —v. *craned*, *cranning*, *cranes*. —move with or as if with a crane. 2. To stra-

neck. —intr. To stretch one's neck for a l-

OE *cran*.]

crane fly n. Any of numerous long-legged

flies of the family Tipulidae, having the

of a large mosquito.

cranes-bill (kránz'bil') n. A geranium (se-

crani- pref. Variant of **cranio-**.

crani-a (kráni-ə) n. A plural of **cranium**.

crani-i-ate (kráni'-ē-it, -āt') adj. Having a skull; vertebrate.

crani-ec-to-my (kráni-ek'-tō-mē) n., pl.

removal of a portion of the cranium.

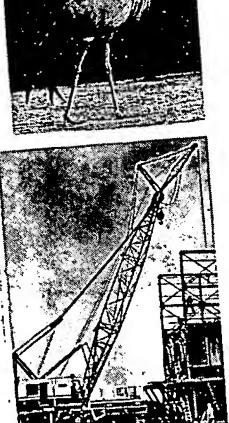
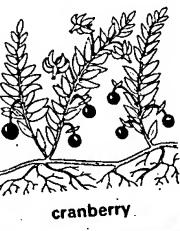
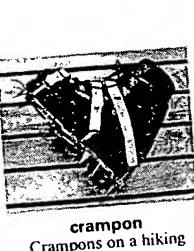
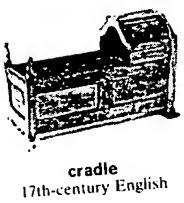
crani- or crani- pref. Cranium: *crani-*

crani-o-cere-bral (kráni'-ō-sěr'-brăl)

'or pertaining to the cranium and the

crani-o-ol-o-gy (kráni'-ō-ol'-ō-jē) n. The s-

characteristics of the skull, such as si-



ā pat / ā pay / ā care / ā father / b bib / ch church / d deed / ē pet / ē be / ē fife / ē gag / ē hat / ēw which

j judge / k kick / l lid, needle / m mum / n no, sudden / ng thing / ō pot / ō toe / ō paw, for / ōi noise / ou / ō



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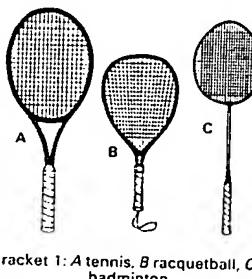
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racemic compound or mixture — *ra-ce-mize* *vra-sé-míz*, *ra-* 'rā-*vb*
ra-ce-mose *Vra-sá-mós*; *rā'-sē-*, *ra-* *adj* [L *racemosus* full of clusters, *fr. racemus*] (1698) : having or growing in the form of a raceme
racer *Vra-sár* *n* (1649) 1 : one that races or is used for racing 2 : any of various active American colubrid snakes (genus *Coluber* and *Masticophis*) ; esp. : BLACK RACER
race riot *n* (1890) : a riot caused by racial dissensions or hatreds
race runner *n* (1915) : a No. American lizard (*Cnemidophorus sex-lineatus*) that moves swiftly
race-track *Vra-s-trák* *n* (1859) : a usu. oval course for racing
race-walk-ing *Vra-wó-kíng* *n* (1962) : the competitive sport of racing at a fast walk while maintaining continuous foot contact with the ground and keeping the supporting leg straight — *race-walk-er* *Vá-kár* *n*
race-way *Vá-wáy* *n* (1828) 1 : a canal for a current of water 2 : a channel for loosely holding electrical wires in buildings 3 : 'RACE 5' 4 : a course for racing; esp. : a track for harness racing
rachet *Vra-chét* *var* of RATCHET
*rachi*s *Vra-kás*, *pl* *ra-chi-des* also *ra-chi-des* *Vra-kó-déz*, *rá-* *[NL rachis, rachis, fr. Gk rhachis; akin to Gk rhachos thorn, Lith razas dry twig, tine] (1842)* 1 : SPINAL COLUMN 2 : an axial structure: as a (1) : the elongated axis of an inflorescence (2) : an extension of the petiole of a compound leaf that bears the leaflets b : the distal part of the shaft of a feather that bears the web
ra-chit-ic *Vra-kí-tík* *adj* [NL *rachitis* rickets, fr. Gk *rhachitis* spinal disease, fr. *rhachis*] (1797) : RICKETY
ra-cial *Vra-shál* *adj* (1862) 1 : of, relating to, or based on a race 2 : existing or occurring between races — *ra-cially* *Vá-shá-lé* *adv*
ra-cial-ism *Vra-shá-li-zm* *n* (1907) : RACISM — *ra-cial-ist* *Vá-list* *n* or *adj* — *ra-cial-istic* *Vá-shá-lis-tík* *adj*
rac-ing *Vra-sínj* *n* (1680) : the sport or profession of engaging in or holding races
racing form *n* (1946) : an information sheet giving details of past performance (as for racehorses) for use by bettors
rac-ism *Vra-si-zm* also *-shi-* *n* (1936) 1 : a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race 2 : racial prejudice or discrimination — *rac-ist* *Vá-sít* also *-shist* *n* or *adj*
rack *Vrák* *n* [ME *rak*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *dial.* *rak* wreck; akin to OE *wrekan* to drive — more at WREAK] (14c) : a wind-driven mass of high often broken clouds
rack *v* (1590) : to fly or scud in high wind
rack *n* [ME, prob. fr. MD *rd* framework; akin to OE *reccan* to stretch, Gk *oregin* — more at RIGHT] (14c) 1 : a framework for holding fodder for livestock 2 : an instrument of torture on which a body is stretched 3 a : a cause of anguish or pain (2) : acute suffering b : the action of straining or wrenching 4 : a framework, stand, or grating on or in which articles are placed 5 : a frame placed in a stream to stop fish and floating or suspended matter 6 a : a bar with teeth on one face for gearing with a pinion or worm gear to transform rotary motion to linear motion or vice versa (as in an automobile steering mechanism or microscope drawtube) b : a notched bar used as a ratchet to engage with a pawl, click, or detent 7 : a pair of antlers 8 : a triangular frame used to set up the balls in a pool game; also: the balls as set up — *rack-ful* *Vá-fúl* *n* — *on the rack* : under great mental or emotional stress
rack *vt* (15c) 1 : to torture on the rack 2 : to cause to suffer torture, pain, or anguish 3 a : to stretch or strain violently (*~ed his brains*) b : to raise (rents) oppressively c : to harass or oppress with high rents or extortions 4 : to work or treat (material) on a rack 5 : to work by a rack and pinion or worm so as to extend or contract (*~ a camera*) 6 : to seize (as parallel ropes of a tackle) together 7 : to place (as pool balls) in a rack ~ vi : to become forced out of shape or out of plumb syn see AFFECT — *racker* *n* — *rack-ing-ly* *Vra-ki-jé* *adv*
rack *vt* [ME *rakken*, fr. OProv *arraca*, fr. *raca* stems and husks of pressed grapes] (15c) : to draw off (as wine) from the lees
rack *vi* [prob. alter. of *rock*] (1530) of a horse : to go at a rack
rack *n* (1580) : either of two gaits of a horse: a : PACE 4b b : a fast showy 4-beat gait
rack *n* [perh. fr. *rack*] (1570) 1 : the neck and spine of a forequarter of veal, pork, or esp. mutton 2 : the rib section of a foresaddle of lamb used for chops or as a roast — see LAMB illustration
rack *n* [alter. of *wrack*] (1599) : DESTRUCTION (*~ and ruin*)
rack-et also *rac-quet* *Vra-kát* *n* [MF *raguette*, ultim. fr. Ar *rahib* palm of the hand] (ca. 1520) 1 : a lightweight implement that consists of a netting (as of nylon) stretched in a usu. oval open frame with a handle attached and that is used for striking the ball or shuttlecock in various games (as tennis, rackets, or badminton) 2 usu *racquets* *pl* *but sing in constr* : a game for two or four players with ball and racket on a 4-walled court
rack-ett *n* [origin unknown] (1565) 1 : confused clattering noise : CLAMOR 2 a : social whirl or excitement b : the strain of exciting or trying experiences 3 a : a fraudulent scheme, enterprise, or activity b : a usu. illegitimate enterprise made workable by bribery or intimidation c : an easy and lucrative means of livelihood d *slang*
rack-et *vi* (1609) 1 : to engage in active social life 2 : to move with or make a racket
rack-e-teer *Vra-kó-tír* *n* (1928) : one who obtains money by an illegal enterprise usu. involving intimidation
racketeer *vi* (1928) : to carry on a racket ~ vi : to practice extortion on



racket 1: A tennis, B racquetball, C badminton

rack-ety *Vra-kó-té* *adj* (1773) 1 : NOISY 2 : FLASHY, *bright*
rack-le *Vra-kál* *adj* [ME *rakef*] (14c) chiefly Scot. : IMPETUOUS, RASH
rack railway *n* (1884) : a railway having between its rails a rack meshes with a gear wheel or pinion of the locomotive for traction on steep grades
rack-rent *vi* (1748) : to subject to rack rent
rack rent *n* [*rack*] (1607) 1 : an excessive or unreasonably high rent
2 Brit. : the highest rent that can be earned on a property
rack-rent-er *Vra-k-rén-tár* *n* (1680) : one that pays or exacts high rent
rack up *vi* (1949) : ACCUMULATE, GAIN [*racked up* their tenth victory]
rac-clette *Vra-klet*, *rá-* *n* [F. lit., scraper, fr. *racer* to scrape, fr. MF *raclette*] [OF Prov *rasclar*, fr. (assumed) VL *rasiculare*, fr. L *rasus* pp. of *radere* — *scrape* — more at RODENT] (ca. 1490) : a Swiss dish consisting of cheese melted over a fire and then scraped onto bread or boiled potatoes; also: the cheese used in this dish
rac-con *Vra-kán* *n* [*radar beacon*] (1945) : RADAR BEACON
rac-con-ter *Vra-kán-tár*, *kón-* *n* [F. fr. MF, fr. *raconter* to tell, count] (1828) : a person who excels in telling anecdotes
ra-coon *var* of RACCOON
rac-quet-ball *Vra-kát-ból* *n* (1968) : a game similar to handball but is played on a 4-walled court with a short-handled racket and a ball
rac-ty *Vá-sé* *adj* *rac-i-er*; *-est* [*race*] (ca. 1650) 1 a : full of vigor b : having a strongly marked quality : PIQUANT (a ~ flavor)
2 risqué SUGGESTIVE 2 : having the distinctive quality of something in its original or most characteristic form syn see PUNGENT — *rac-ty* *Vá-sé-ly* *adv* — *rac-i-ness* *Vá-nás* *n*
rac-y *adj* *rac-i-er*; *-est* [*race*] (1841) : having a body fitted for racing
rad *n* [*radiation absorbed dose*] (1918) : a unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation equal to an energy of 100 ergs per gram of irradiated material
rad *adj* (1982) *slang* : COOL 7, RADICAL
radar *Vrá-dár* *n*, often attrib [*radio detecting and ranging*] (1941) : a device or system consisting usu. of a synchronized radio transmitter and receiver that emits radio waves and processes their reflections for display and is used esp. for detecting and locating objects (as aircraft) or surface features (as of a planet)
radar astronomy *n* (1959) : astronomy in which celestial bodies in the solar system are studied by analyzing the return of radio waves directed at them
radar beacon *n* (1945) : a radar transmitter that upon receiving a radar signal emits a signal which reinforces the normal reflected signal or which introduces a code into the reflected signal esp. for identification purposes
radar-scope *Vrá-dür-skóp* *n* [*radar* + *oscilloscope*] (1945) : the oscilloscope or screen serving as the visual indicator in a radar receiver
rad-dle *Vra-dl* *n* [ME *radel*, fr. dim. of *rad*, red red] (14c) : *red ochre*
2 rad-dle *vt* *rad-dled*; *rad-dling* *Vra-dlin*, *'rá-dl-íng* (1631) : to mark or paint with raddle
3 rad-dle *vt* *rad-dled*; *rad-dling* *Vra-dlig*, *'rá-dl-íng* [E dial. *raddle* supple stick interwoven with others as in making a fence] (1671) : to twist together : INTERWEAVE
rad-dle *Vra-dl'dl* *adj* [origin unknown] (1694) 1 : being in a state of confusion : LUCKING COMPOSURE 2 : BROKEN-DOWN, WORN
radi- or *radio-* *comb form* [F. fr. L *radius ray*] 1 : radiant energy 2 : radiation (radioactive) (*radioipaque*) 2 : radioactive (*radioelement*) 3 : radium : X rays (*radiotherapy*) 4 : radioactive isotopes esp. as produced artificially (*radioisotope*) 5 : radio (*radiotelegraphy*)
rad-i-al *Vrá-déál* *adj* [ML *radius*, fr. L *radius ray*] (1570) 1 : arranged or having parts arranged like rays 2 a : relating to, placed like, or moving along a radius b : characterized by divergence from a center 3 : of, relating to, or adjacent to a bodily radius 4 : developing uniformly around a central axis — *ra-di-al-ly* *Vá-lé* *adv*
radial *n* (1872) 1 a : a radial part b : RAY 2 : a body part (as an artery) lying near or following the course of the radius 3 : a pneumatic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at approximately 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread — called also *radial-ply tire*, *radial tire*
radial cleavage *n* (1973) : holoblastic cleavage that is typical of deuterostomes and that is characterized by arrangement of the blastomeres of each upper tier directly over those of the next lower tier resulting in radial symmetry around the pole to pole axis of the embryo — compare SPIRAL CLEAVAGE
radial engine *n* (1909) : a usu. internal combustion engine with cylinders arranged radially like the spokes of a wheel
radial ker-a-to-tó-my *Vá-ker-á-tó-tás-mé* *n* (1980) : multiple incision of the cornea in a radial pattern that is performed to correct myopia
radial symmetry *n* (ca. 1890) : the condition of having similar parts regularly arranged around a central axis — *radially symmetrical* adj
ra-di-an *Vrá-dé-án* *n* (1879) : a unit of plane angular measurement that is equal to the angle at the center of a circle subtended by an arc equal in length to the radius
ra-di-ance *Vrá-dé-án(s)* *n* (1601) 1 : the quality or state of being radiant 2 : a deep pink 3 : the flux density of radiant energy per unit solid angle and per unit projected area of radiating surface
ra-di-an-cy *Vá-nón-sé* *n* (1646) : RADIANCE
ra-di-ant *Vrá-dé-ánt* *adj* (15c) 1 a : radiating rays or reflecting beams of light b : vividly bright and shining : GLOWING 2 : marked by or expressive of love, confidence, or happiness (a ~ smile) 3 a : emitted or transmitted by radiation b : emitting or relating to radiant heat syn see BRIGHT — *ra-di-ant-ly* *adv*
ra-di-ant *n* (ca. 1741) : something that radiates: as a : a point in the heavens at which the visible parallel paths of meteors appear to meet when traced backward b : the part of a gas or electric heater that becomes incandescent
radiant energy *n* (ca. 1890) : energy traveling as electromagnetic waves
radiant flux *n* (1917) : the rate of emission or transmission of radiant energy